

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

MAY 7 1940

40-Calif.-1

EXPERIMENT STATION FILE

Issued January 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WESTERN DIVISION

CALIFORNIA HANDBOOK

1940 Agricultural and Range Conservation Programs

PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM

1. To protect and restore the soil resources of the Nation by assisting farmers to plant soil-building crops and carry out soil-building and range-building practices.
2. To raise farm income by bringing supplies of major crops in line with demand, and by offering payments to farmers for cooperation in bringing about better conditions for agriculture.
3. To stabilize and maintain adequate food supplies for consumers.

**PART I—1940 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION
PROGRAM**

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Payments may be earned by planting within farm acreage allotments and by carrying out soil-building and soil-conserving practices.

Individual farm allotments are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees for cotton, wheat, and rice in all counties where they are grown, and for potatoes and commercial vegetables in counties in which the production of these crops is important. Normal yields are also determined for cotton, wheat, rice, and potatoes.

The State is divided into A and B areas. The **A area** consists of Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba, and that portion of Placer County west of the east boundary of R-6 E., Mount Diablo, Meridian. The **B area** consists of the remaining part of Placer County and the remaining counties in the State.

COTTON

A cotton acreage allotment is determined for each farm on which cotton has been planted in at least 1 year since 1936, and a small reserve is available for determining allotments on farms on which cotton will be produced in 1940 for the first time since 1936. The allotments for all farms within a county are based upon a fixed percentage of each farm's tilled acreage (limited, in irrigation areas, to the acreage for

which an adequate supply of water has been developed for the normal production of cotton), excluding the normal wheat and rice acreage. There are special provisions relating to minimum allotments and adjustments in the case of small farms.

Payment will be computed at the rate of 1.6 cents per pound times the normal yield determined by the county committee for each acre in the cotton allotment. If the acreage planted to cotton is in excess of the allotment, a deduction will be made at the rate of 4 cents per pound times the farm's normal yield for each acre in excess of the allotment, unless it is determined that the farm was knowingly overplanted, in which case no payment may be made under the program. The approximate amount of the cotton payment will be shown on WR-406B or WR-406A.

Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton the staple of which is normally less than 1½ inches in length and which reaches the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed.

WHEAT

Wheat acreage allotments and yields are determined by the county committee in cooperation with community committees for all farms on which wheat is grown.

Payment and deduction on wheat-allotment farms.—A payment will be computed equal to 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre in its wheat acreage allotment. The approximate amount of the wheat payment is shown on WR-406B for farms in area B and on WR-406A for farms in area A.

A deduction will be made on a wheat-allotment farm of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre planted to wheat in excess of its wheat acreage allotment.

Nonwheat-allotment farms.—A farm may be considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm if the persons having an interest in the wheat so elect. A farm for which a wheat acreage allotment is not determined is also considered to be a nonwheat-allotment farm.

No wheat payment will be made on a nonwheat-allotment farm.

On a nonwheat-allotment farm, the deduction will be 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the wheat acreage allotment or 10 acres, whichever is larger, in area A and in excess of the usual acreage of wheat determined by the county committee for the farm or 10 acres, whichever is larger, in area B.

Acreage will be considered to be planted to wheat if (1) devoted to seeded wheat (except when wheat is seeded in a mixture with vetch, Austrian field peas, or alfalfa harvested for hay, containing 25 percent or more of the legume in the hay produced); (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested or remains on the land after May 1, 1940; and (3) any acreage of land which is seeded to the wheat mixture under (1) above but the crops other than wheat fail and the wheat is harvested for grain or seed or reaches maturity

RICE

A rice acreage allotment will be determined by the State committee and the county committee in cooperation with community committees for each producer who participated in the production of rice in one or more of the years 1935 to 1939, and who is participating in the production of rice in 1940.

A small reserve acreage is available for determining rice acreage allotments for producers who in 1940 are participating in the production of rice for the first time since 1934.

A normal yield will be determined by the State committee and county committee with the cooperation of community committees for each farm for which a rice acreage allotment is determined or a deduction is computed.

A payment will be computed of 6.5 cents per 100 pounds of the normal yield per acre of rice for the farm for each acre in its rice acreage allotment.

A deduction will be computed of 65 cents per 100 pounds of the normal yield for the farm for each acre planted to rice in excess of its rice acreage allotment.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES

In Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare, Ventura, and Yolo Counties, a commercial-vegetable acreage allotment will be determined for each farm on which the average acreage of land normally planted to commercial vegetables is 3 acres or more.

A payment will be computed of \$1.50 for each acre in the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment for the farm. The approximate amount of the commercial-vegetable payment will be shown on Form WR-406A or WR-406B. If a producer plants less than 80 percent of the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment, the allotment and consequently the payment will be reduced.

In the above counties, a deduction of \$20.00 per acre will be made for each acre of land planted to commercial vegetables in excess of the larger of the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment for the farm or 3 acres.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of annual vegetables or truck crops (including potatoes in non-commercial-potato counties, sweetpotatoes other than for starch, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloupes, annual strawberries, commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding peas for canning or freezing and sweet corn for canning) of which the larger portion of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm.

POTATOES

In Siskiyou, Modoc, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Riverside Counties, a potato acreage allotment will be determined for each farm which normally grows 3 acres or more of potatoes.

A payment will be computed equal to 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes determined by the county committee for each

acre in the potato acreage allotment. The approximate potato payment will be shown on WR-406A or WR-406B.

If an acreage in excess of the potato acreage allotment or 3 acres (whichever is larger) is planted on a farm in the above-listed counties, a deduction of 30 cents per bushel of the farm's normal yield will be made for each excess acre. If a producer plants less than 80 percent of the potato-acreage allotment, the allotment and consequently the payment will be reduced.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING ALLOTMENT

A total soil-depleting allotment will be determined for each farm in area A and for each farm for which a cotton, wheat, rice, or potato acreage allotment is determined in area B. A farm productivity index will be established for each farm in area A.

Payments and deductions on general-allotment farms.—In area A, a payment of \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for productivity, will be computed for each acre in the total soil-depleting acreage allotment in excess of the sum of (1) the cotton, wheat, rice, potato, and commercial-vegetable acreage allotments with respect to which payments are computed for the farm, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar. The approximate amount of this payment is shown on WR-406A.

In area A on general-allotment farms, a deduction of \$8 per acre, adjusted for productivity, will be made for soil-depleting acreage in excess of the sum of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for the farm and any excess acreages of cotton, wheat, rice, potatoes, and commercial vegetables with respect to which deductions are computed.

Payments and deductions on nongeneral allotment farms.—A farm, in area A for which a total soil-depleting acreage allotment (excluding the cotton acreage allotment) of 20 acres or less is determined, will be considered as a nongeneral-allotment farm if the persons having an interest in the general soil-depleting crops on the farm so elect.

No payment will be made with respect to general crops on nongeneral-allotment farms. However, the soil-building allowance is larger on these farms.

On non-general-allotment farms in area A, a deduction of \$8 per acre, adjusted for productivity, will be made for soil-depleting acreage in excess of the sum of (1) 20 acres, (2) the cotton acreage allotment, and (3) any excess acreages of cotton, wheat, rice, commercial vegetables, and potatoes with respect to which deductions are computed.

Deductions for excess soil-depleting acreage in area B.—In area B on farms for which a total soil-depleting acreage allotment is determined, a deduction will be made of \$5 for each acre classified as soil depleting in excess of the larger of (1) the sum of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment and any excess acreages of cotton, wheat, rice, commercial vegetables, and potatoes with respect to which deductions are computed, or (2) 20 acres plus the acreage on which cotton is planted.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

The maximum amount that may be earned on a farm by carrying out soil-building practices is the sum of the following items:

1. 55 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment for farms in area A.

2. \$2 per acre of commercial orchards and perennial vegetables on the farm January 1, 1940 (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards).

3. 10 cents per acre of noncrop pasture land on the farm for all counties in California except that the rate shall be:

(a) 16 cents per acre in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties; and

(b) 25 cents per acre in Inyo and Mono Counties.

4. 70 cents per acre of cropland in area B in excess of the sum of (1) the cotton, wheat, rice, and potato acreage allotments with respect to which payments are computed, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar.

5. In area A, 70 cents for each acre in the commercial-vegetable acreage allotment for the farm.

6. On nongeneral allotment farms in area A, \$1.10 per acre, adjusted for productivity, for each acre of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment in excess of the sum of (1) cotton, wheat, rice, commercial-vegetable, and potato acreage allotments with respect to which payments are computed, and (2) the acreage of sugar beets planted for harvest in 1940 for the extraction of sugar.

For any farm where the sum of the payments computed for cotton, wheat, rice, commercial vegetables, potatoes, the total soil-depleting allotment, and under items 1 through 6 above is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance shall be increased by the amount of the difference. In addition, a payment of \$7.50 per acre for planting forest trees will be made not to exceed a total of \$30 for the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

In determining the acceptability of the methods used in carrying out soil-building practices, a farmer should be guided by the specifications contained herein and any additional specifications issued by the State committee or by the county committee with the approval of the State committee, as are needed in the interest of soil conservation. This applies particularly to rates, dates, and methods of seeding, cultural practices, adaptability of soil-conserving crops, trees, or shrubs, methods of weed control, etc., used in connection with soil-building practices. The farmer must make sure that the seed used is adapted to the community, free from noxious weed, and relatively free from other weed seed and is seeded in sufficient quantity to meet the minimum seeding requirements in good, viable seed. The farmer will be expected to cooperate with organized insect-control agencies in the area where the farm is located whenever an organized insect-control campaign is operated in the area. The approximate maximum amount that may be earned by use of the soil-building practices in this handbook on any farm in California is the amount shown on the farm plan and estimate sheet (WR-406A or WR-406B). The soil-building practices listed below are applicable in all counties in California when carried out on cropland and noncropland except when otherwise specified. If all or a part of the labor, seed, or materials is furnished by any governmental agency, no credit or only partial credit will be given for the practice. The county committee will furnish further detailed information. Any combination of soil-building

practices on the same land may be allowed by the county committee subject to the approval of the State committee. The 1940 program year for carrying out soil-building practices will be the period September 1, 1939, through August 31, 1940.

Application of Materials

Practice (1)—Superphosphate.—\$1.50 for each 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent of 48 pounds of P_2O_5 in other forms of fertilizer, applied to established stands of, or in connection with the seeding of, biennial or perennial legumes, winter legumes, annual ryegrass, perennial grasses, or permanent pastures, or in connection with green manure crops in orchards. Rock phosphate and basic slag are forms of fertilizing material not recommended in California. Receipts of purchase, fertilizer tags, or other evidence of application may be required by the county committee. No credit will be given for this practice when used in connection with soil-depleting crops.

Practice (2)—Gypsum.—\$1.50 for the application of each 500 pounds of gypsum containing 18 percent sulphur, or its equivalent of 90 pounds of pure sulphur. Receipts of purchase or other evidence of use may be required by the county committee.

Practice (4)—Mulching.—\$1.50 for each 2 tons, air dry weight of straw, grape pomace or hay incorporated into the soil in orchards or on commercial-vegetable land.

Seeding Practices

Practice (6)—Seeding alfalfa.—\$1.50 for each acre of cropland or orchard land seeded to alfalfa.

Practice (7)—Seeding permanent pasture mixtures.—\$3 per acre of permanent pasture mixtures, seeded on irrigated land. Minimum per acre requirements of such seedings follow:

(a) Not less than 4 pounds of Ladino clover together with adapted perennial grasses other than redtop or timothy, seeded in such quantities as to provide a total seeding rate of not less than 14 pounds per acre; or,

(b) Not less than 4 pounds of strawberry clover together with adapted perennial grasses other than timothy and redtop, seeded in such quantities as to provide a total seeding rate of not less than 14 pounds per acre; or,

(c) Not less than 4 pounds of White Dutch Clover, or alsike clover, together with adapted perennial grasses other than redtop and timothy, seeded in such quantity as to provide a total seeding rate of not less than 14 pounds per acre, applicable only in Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Del Norte, Humboldt, Inyo, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity, Tuolumne and the mountain valley areas (of elevations of 3,000 feet or more) of El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Nevada, Placer, Tehama, and Tulare Counties.

Ryegrass in any of the above mixtures cannot exceed 4 pounds per acre. Adapted perennial grasses which may be used in the mixtures are:

Perennial ryegrasses.	Dallis grass.	Bentgrasses.
Perennial fescues.	Reed's canary grass.	Rhodes grass.
Perennial oatgrasses.	Perennial brome grass.	Orchard grass.
Harding grass.	Bluegrasses.	

Practice (8)—Seeding annual sweetclover, annual ryegrass, and biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures.—\$1.50 for each 2 acres of cropland or orchard land seeded to annual sweetclover, annual ryegrass, biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop), or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing biennial legumes, perennial legumes or perennial grasses (except any mixtures qualifying under practice 7 above).

Practice (9)—Seeding winter legumes.—\$1.50 for each acre of cropland and orchard land seeded in the fall or winter to any of the following: Bur clover, crimson clover, sour clover, berseem clover, Austrian field peas, Canadian field peas, tangier peas, wedge peas, Fenugreek, horsebeans, vetch, guar, cowpeas other than blackeye peas, Mung beans, Mat beans, and Dolichos beans.

Practice (12)—Seeding timothy and redtop.—\$1.50 for each 4 acres seeded to not less than 10 pounds of timothy or redtop or mixtures consisting solely of these two grasses.

Practice (13)—Reseeding depleted pastures.—\$1.50 for each 10 pounds of good seed of adapted grasses or legumes used in replanting depleted pastures.

Practice (14)—Natural reseedling of noncrop open pasture.—\$1.50 for each 2 units of grazing capacity of noncrop, open, pasture land on the farm on which the pasture is not grazed during the normal grazing season to allow natural reseedling. The deferred grazing period should be not less than 4 consecutive months, beginning upon the date determined by the State committee with the approval of the Regional Director. The remainder of the pasture on the farm must not be grazed to an extent which will cause deterioration. The operator must designate in writing the area to be reseeded by non-grazing and must receive prior approval of the county committee.

Pasture Improvement Practices

Practice (15)—Development of springs and seeps at the source.—\$1.50 for each 5 cubic feet of soil or gravel or 3 cubic feet of rock formation excavated in the development of springs and seeps. The source must be protected from trampling and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage provided. The minimum payment shall be \$20 if the total cost of the development is at least \$20. The maximum payment will be \$100 for this practice. Prior approval of the county committee is required, at which time detailed specifications will be given to the operator.

Practice (16)—Construction of earthen tanks, reservoirs, and dams.—\$1.50 for each 10 cubic yards of material moved in making the fill or excavation or \$1.50 for 7 cubic feet of concrete of rubble masonry.

A. For the construction of any reservoir or earthen tank the general specifications shall be the same as those provided under practice (g) in the 1940 Range Conservation Program, excepting:

1. That the prohibition against constructing any dam or reservoir on any permanently running stream shall not be considered to include the water to be derived from a live spring, provided a substantial reason can be advanced for concentrating the spring water and the development of the spring, or any detail of the development, has not been paid for under Practice (15).

2. That with the prior approval of the county committee the minimum specifications may be reduced as follows:

- (a) For any dam less than 10 feet in height the minimum freeboard may be reduced to 2½ feet. In no case, however, shall the bottom of the reservoir be less than 5 feet below the bottom of the spillway.

- (b) The spillway shall have a cross section of not less than 30 square feet for drainage areas in excess of 400 acres and up to 1 square mile. The spillway shall be increased by at least 5 square feet for each additional square mile or fraction thereof. Spillways shall have a cross section of not less than 20 square feet for drainage areas less than 400 acres.

- (c) When the material of which the dam is to be composed is of good impervious character, free from an excess of sand, shale, or gravel, the upstream embankment may be reduced to a slope of not less than 2½ to 1 and the downstream embankment to a slope of not less than 1½ to 1.

- (d) When a natural storage basin is available in which to concentrate water, the provision that the pit or tank shall have a depth of not less than 7 feet from the bottom to the ground level at the outlet may, with the approval of the county committee, be reduced to 5 feet.

B. DAMS FOR GULLY CONTROL.—1. Dams for gully control shall be limited to gullies not more than 7 feet deep.

2. Dams for gullies must be constructed at intervals in the gully so that the drop between the bottom of the spillway of one dam and the bottom of the spillway of the next lower dam shall not exceed 1 percent in sandy soils, or 3 percent in heavy clay soils.

3. Dams constructed with concrete or rubble masonry must be firmly anchored and have wing walls extending into banks of sufficient length to prevent washing out.

4. Dam footings must extend into the channel a sufficient distance to prevent undercutting and insure permanency of the dam.

5. Earthen dams are to be adequately riprapped either with stone or with timber cribbing or posts interlaced with brush and woven wire, and such protective riprapping shall extend well into the banks to prevent cutting around the ends of the dam.

6. Each dam whether of concrete, rubble masonry, or earth must have a spillway in its center at least 1 foot deep over its top and as wide as at least half the width of the dam. In the case of an earthen dam the spillway, its inlet, and outlet must be suitably protected with stone, brush, and wire riprap or planking.

7. The downstream toe of any dam must be suitably protected for backwash by the construction of an apron or stilling basin. Such apron or stilling basin shall extend from bank to bank and be as long as 2 times the height of the dam measured vertically, from the bottom of the gully, on the upstream side, to the bottom of the spillway. Concrete or masonry aprons shall be at least 6 inches thick and in the case of an earthen dam the apron shall be constructed of rock or timber or woven wire interlaced with heavy brush.

Green-Manure and Cover Crops

Practice (17)—Green-manure and cover crops.—(a) \$1.50 for each acre of a good stand and a good growth of the following crops plowed or disked under on land not subject to erosion: Annual clover, Austrian field peas, Baby lima beans, Canadian field peas, cowpeas, Dolichos beans, Fenugreek, field peas, guar, Hopi lima beans, horsebeans, lupines, Mat beans, Mung beans, pink beans, red beans, Sesbania, soybeans, tangier peas, velvetbeans, vetches, and wedge peas.

A good growth and a good stand of the above crops may be left as cover crops on land subject to erosion or in orchards, on commercial-vegetable, or potato land.

(b) \$1.50 for each acre of a good stand and a good growth of the following crops plowed or disked under on land not subject to erosion or of a good stand and a good growth left as a cover crop on orchard land, commercial-vegetable or potato land.

Alfalfa.	Mustards.	Small grain mixtures
Annual ryegrass.	Oats.	(excluding wheat).
Barley.	Rape.	White malva.
Giant Amaranthus.	Rye.	

(c) \$1.50 for each 2 acres of the crops listed in (b) above of which a good stand and a good growth are used as a green-manure crop on land (other than orchard land, commercial-vegetable or potato land) not subject to erosion or of which a good stand and a good growth are left on land (other than orchard land, commercial-vegetable land, or potato land) subject to erosion.

Crops used for green manure or cover must not include lespedeza, any crop for which credit is given under any other practice in 1940, any crop from which seed is harvested by mechanical means, or any crop which is pastured or used in any other manner.

Green-manure crops must be inspected by a committeeman or a farm supervisor prior to the turning under of the crop.

If green-manure crops are turned under on land subject to erosion, such crops must be followed by a winter cover crop.

Erosion-Control Practices

Practice (20)—Terracing.—\$1.50 for each 200 linear feet of standard terrace constructed. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured at which time detailed instructions and requirements will be furnished by the committee.

Practice (22)—Water spreading.—\$1.50 for each 300 linear feet of ditching constructed for the diversion and spreading of floodwater or well water. Ditches of less than 300 feet in length will not qualify. The ditches must be of such design as to produce nonerosive velocities of the water, the grade not exceeding 4 inches per 100 feet of length, with a cross-section measurement of not less than 4 square feet. The ditch must have ample capacity to carry the diverted water with an adequate outlet at the discharge end. If openings are made along the ditch, these must be protected by either sod, riprap, or woven wire spreaders to prevent erosion. This practice is not applicable to orchard land.

Practice (23)—Riprapping live streams.—\$1.50 for each cubic yard of rock riprap constructed along active streams for the control of erosion of farm land. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured before construction is started at which time instructions will be furnished to each cooperator whose project is approved.

Practice (26)—Contour listing or subsoiling noncropland.—\$1.50 for each 4 miles of contour lists or furrows on noncropland. The subsoiled depth must be

not less than 10 inches and the contour lists not less than 4 inches. The vertical drop between lists or subsoiled rows must not exceed 20 inches and the surface must be left rough. Credit will not be given on acreage for which payment was made for a similar practice under a previous program.

Practice (29)—Protection by stubble and vegetative cover.—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of cropland in any county except Imperial County on which a protective vegetative cover is maintained on land which was fallowed in 1933 and cropped to small grains in 1939, and where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary to control wind erosion. On slopes of 3 percent or more, the practice shall include contour cultivation or field stripping on the contour.

Practice (30)—Strip cropping.—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of land on which two or more strips of intertilled row crops or fallow are protected by two or more strips of close-grown crops. The strips of intertilled row crops or fallow must be not less than 4 feet or more than 100 feet in width and should be approximately the same width and must be not less than one-fourth the width of the adjacent protective strip. The strips must be on the contour, except where wind erosion (rather than water erosion) is the principal problem in which case they should be at right angles to the prevailing winds if the contour lines parallel the direction of the prevailing winds. Contour strips of clean tilled land must not vary more than 1 percent from the true contour.

Practice (33)—Contour listing.—\$1.50 for each 6 acres of cropland listed on the contour on slopes in excess of one-half of 1 percent, but not in excess of 10 percent, to prevent water erosion, but not in summer fallow and not as a part of a seeding operation. On land having a slope of from 7 to 10 percent, the lister shall be raised at intervals of approximately 50 feet to make a break or dam in the furrow. The lists must be at least 10 inches high and have a vertical drop of not more than 20 inches, and a horizontal distance of not more than 4 feet between lists. The surface soil must be left rough.

Practice (34)—Pit cultivation.—\$1.50 for each 8 acres of pit cultivation, pits to be at least 4 inches in depth below surface of soil and constructed so that surface of pit covers at least 25 percent of the ground surface. (No credit will be given for this practice as a part of a seeding operation or on summer fallow). Pit cultivation shall be carried out on the contour on slopes in excess of 2 percent. It may not be used for credit on slopes in excess of 12 percent.

Practice (35)—Seeding small grains on the contour.—\$1.50 for each 10 acres of cropland seeded to small grains on the contour. The slopes must be in excess of 2 percent. Entire field must be seeded on the contour and the seeding must not vary more than 1 percent from the contour. No part of the seeding can be diagonally drilled or cross-harrowed.

Forestry Practices

Practice (38)—Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining trees.—\$3 for protecting each acre of forest trees or a mixture of forest trees and shrubs suitable for wildlife that were planted between July 1, 1936, and July 1, 1940. In carrying out this practice, it is required that the trees be irrigated when necessary to promote growth, weeds be controlled, and pruning be carried out where necessary, dead limbs be removed, burnings and slashings be burned, the trees be protected from livestock, and missing trees replaced.

Practice (39)—Improving forest trees.—\$3 per acre for improving a stand of forest trees under an approved system of farm wood lot and wildlife management. The operator must obtain prior approval from the county committee. In order to qualify under this practice, farm woodland must have at least a two-thirds density of forest trees or forest trees and shrubs.

Improvement of forest trees under this practice will require a fire hazard reduction, removal of slash and debris with minimum damage to standing trees, and proper thinning and pruning of the stand of trees.

In order to be eligible for payment under this practice, the owner or operator must comply with all provisions of the State fire laws. Upon approval of this practice by the county committee, technical assistance will be provided through cooperating agencies. This practice can be carried out only in those counties in which the Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Extension Service will carry out forestry projects in 1940.

Practice (40)—Planting trees.—\$7.50 per acre for planting forest trees, including shrubs beneficial to wildlife, provided the trees are protected from fire and grazing and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife

management practice. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained and detailed, approved instructions as to time of planting, methods of planting and varieties that may be used will be furnished to each individual whose project meets with their approval.

Other Practices

Practice (43)—The eradication or control of perennial noxious weeds.—\$7.50 for each acre of noxious weeds eradicated or controlled on cropland, orchard land, or noncrop pasture land in organized weed-control areas, in accordance with good chemical or tillage methods.

Credit will be given for the control of only the following perennial noxious weeds: Austrian field cress, Canadian thistle, hoary cress (white top), Johnson grass, morning glory (bindweed), St. Johnswort (Klamath weed), and Russian knapweed.

Weed-control areas must be organized so as to prevent reinfestation, insofar as possible, by means of natural weed carriers. The district boundaries and plan of operations, kind of weeds to be controlled, nature of the control methods and related data must be recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee before institution of the practice. Consideration by the State committee will be given only after the cooperation of the available State agencies with regulatory powers has been assured.

Practice (46)—Renovating legumes and grasses.—\$1.50 for 2 acres of perennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of perennial grasses and legumes on cropland, renovated by cultivating and reseeding where it is good farming practice to do so. Where renovation is followed by irrigation, the water must not be put on until after all weeds have been exposed long enough to die. Prior approval of this practice by the county committee must be obtained.

Practice (47)—Subsoiling.—\$1.50 for each 4 acres of cropland subsoiled to a depth of not less than 10 inches. Land with slopes in excess of 2 percent shall be subsoiled on the contour. The acreage will be computed on the basis of the area so handled, each furrow being considered to occupy a strip not in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ rod in width.

SOIL-DEPLETING ACREAGE

Soil-depleting acreage means the acreage of land devoted during the 1940 crop year to one or more of the following crops or uses (land on which a volunteer crop is harvested shall be classified as if the crop had been planted):

Corn planted for any purpose (except sweet corn or popcorn grown in a home garden for use on the farm).

Grain sorghums planted for any purpose.

Cotton which reaches the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed.

Sugar beets planted for any purpose or sugarcane grown for any purpose.

Rice planted for any purpose.

Broomcorn planted for any purpose.

Mangels or cowbeets planted for any purpose.

Potatoes planted for any purpose (except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm).

Annual truck and vegetable crops planted for any purpose (except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm).

Commercial bulbs and flowers, commercial mustard, cultivated sunflowers, safflower, or hemp, harvested for any purpose.

Field beans planted for any purpose (except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm or when incorporated into the soil as green manure).

Peas planted for canning, freezing, or dried peas (except when grown in a home garden for use on the farm or when incorporated into the soil as green manure).

Soybeans harvested for seed or if seed matures.

Flax planted for any purpose (except when used as a nurse crop for biennial or perennial legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner or, in Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Modoc, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Yolo, and Yuba Counties, when matched acre for acre by biennial or perennial legumes or

perennial grasses seeded alone in a workmanlike manner during the 1940 program year September 1, 1939, to August 31, 1940, and when such seedings of legumes and grasses were not used to qualify seedings of flax harvested in 1939).

Wheat planted (or regarded as planted) for any purpose on a wheat-allotment farm.

Wheat (on a nonwheat-allotment farm) harvested for any purpose after reaching maturity.

Oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops, harvested for grain.

Wheat on a nonwheat-allotment farm, oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz, or mixtures of these crops (including designated mixtures containing wheat on any farm), harvested for hay (except (1) when such crops are used as nurse crops for legumes or perennial grasses which are seeded in a workmanlike manner and the nurse crop is cut green for hay, or (2) when such crops are grown in a hay mixture containing at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes at the time of cutting for hay or when an inspection of the growing crop prior to March 15 indicates that the crop of hay to be harvested would contain 25 percent or more of winter legumes).

Buckwheat, Sudan grass, or millet harvested for hay, grain, or seed.

Sweet sorghums, when harvested for grain, seed, or sirup.

Land summer-fallowed in any area, if such summer-fallowed acreage is not protected from wind and water erosion by maintenance of a rough and cloddy surface, or by tillage operations and soil-management practices commonly regarded in the locality as effective in preventing wind and water erosion.

PAYMENT PROVISIONS

Division of special crop and total soil-depleting allotment payments.—In general, the crop-allotment payments and deductions will be divided between landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers as the crop is divided. In cases where two or more separately owned tracts of land comprise a farm, the share of each person in the payment or deduction will be that indicated on ACP-95 if all interested persons agree.

Division of soil-building payments.—The payments earned in connection with the soil-building practices will be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carried out the soil-building practices.

Deductions from other farms.—If a person complies on one farm and has an interest in another farm which is not in compliance to the extent that deductions exceed the payments, the payments due him on the farm in compliance will be reduced by his share of the deductions carried over from the other farm.

Increase in small payments.—If the total payment computed for any person is less than \$200, the payment will be increased by an amount fixed by the law. Information as to the exact amount can be obtained from the county committee.

Payments limited to \$10,000.—Combined range and agricultural conservation payments to any individual, partnership, or estate are limited by the law to \$10,000 in a State; a corporation or association is, by the law, limited to \$10,000 in the United States.

Deductions for association expenses.—The estimated administrative expenses of the county agricultural conservation association shall be deducted pro rata from the payments computed for all the farms in the county.

Materials furnished as grants of aid.—Wherever superphosphate or seeds are furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as grants of aid to be used in carrying out approved soil-building practices, a deduction will be made from the payment for the farm in the amount of the average cost of the material to the Agricultural Adjust-

ment Administration. Any material secured as a grant of aid must be used in accordance with the purposes for which such material was furnished. If the county committee finds that the material has not been used for the purpose for which it was furnished, a deduction at twice the rate of the cost of the material will be made.

Defeating purposes of the program.—Congress has authorized payments only to persons whose cooperation results in net contributions to the program. Accordingly, payment will be withheld from any person who adopts any practice which tends to defeat or offset the purposes of the program.

Idle farms.—The only payments which will be made with respect to farms which are not operated in 1940 are payments for carrying out soil-building practices.

Payments made or computed without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment will be made without regard to question of title under State law and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor, except as stated in the paragraph on assignments, and indebtedness to the United States which is subject to set-off.

Availability of funds.—All payments provided for in this handbook are subject to the limits determined by appropriations which Congress may provide. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased by as much as 10 percent.

APPLICATION PROVISIONS

Eligibility for payment.—An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the payment with respect to a farm may be computed and who, at the time of harvest, is the owner-operator or who is entitled to share in any of the crops grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement, or who is owner or operator of the farm and participates in carrying out approved soil-building practices on the farm.

Time of filing application.—Payments will be made only upon application submitted through the county office on or before March 31, 1941, and only to those persons who furnish required information and file prescribed forms within the respective time limits therefor.

Other farms in the county.—A person must make application for payment with respect to all farms in the county which he operates or rents to other persons.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to a payment in connection with the 1940 program may assign his interest in such payment as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1940, or for money or materials advanced or labor performed in carrying out range-building practices. No assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made on ACP-69 and in accordance with instructions contained in ACP-70.

Appeals.—Any person has 15 days following his notice of any action of the county committee to file a written appeal asking for reconsideration. Any person having appealed to the county com-

mittee who is still dissatisfied may, within 15 days following his notice of the reconsideration, appeal to the State committee, whose action is reviewable by the Regional Director.

Applicability.—The provisions of the 1940 program are not applicable to public domain, including land owned by the United States and administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other land in which the beneficial ownership is in the United States.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the agricultural conservation association regarding allotments, payments, appeals, detailed specifications for soil-building practices, and other details of the program.

PART II—1940 RANGE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Payments may be earned by carrying out range-building practices, listed below, from September 1, 1939, through August 31, 1940, which are approved by the county committee for the ranching unit prior to their institution. Detailed specifications will be given to the operator for those practices which he selects for which further detailed specifications are necessary. The amount of payment which may be earned cannot exceed the range-building allowance.

RANGE-BUILDING PRACTICES

Reseeding Range Land

Practice (a)—Natural reseeding by deferred grazing.—75 percent of the range-building allowance, excluding that part which is computed for mountain meadow land, may be earned by withholding 25 percent of the range land from grazing from the start of forage growth to seed maturity, (such period being not less than 90 consecutive days beginning upon the date determined by the State committee with the approval of the Regional Director and announced for their respective counties by the county committee not less than 15 days prior to the beginning of such period), and by performing supplemental practices prescribed by the county committee for which payment will not otherwise be made. If less than 25 percent of the range land in the ranching unit is deferred, a proportionate payment may be earned. In any even, the payment for deferred grazing shall not exceed the value of supplemental practices performed which are designated by the county committee in accordance with instructions. On ranching units on which cattle or horses are grazed, the deferred area must be fenced and the fence maintained sufficiently to prevent the entry of livestock. On ranching units used exclusively for grazing sheep or goats, the entry of livestock on the nongrazing acreage must be prevented by herding or other specified methods. The remaining range land on the ranching unit must not be grazed to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed. The practice of deferred grazing shall not be applicable on range land which normally is not used for grazing. The ranch operator must file Form WR-415 with the county committee designating the area to be deferred previous to the initiation of the practice.

The deferred grazing unit may be used for grazing at the close of the specified period, but hay shall not be cut nor seed harvested therefrom in 1940.

Prior to the approval of deferred grazing on a part of a ranching unit the county committee shall determine in writing, based upon facts which are pre-

sented in the determination, that the remaining range land in such ranching unit will not be pastured in 1940 to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

Practice (b)—Artificial reseeding.—20 cents per pound of seed sown, but not in excess of \$2 per acre. For reseeding depleted range land, including mountain meadow land, with good seed of adapted varieties of range grasses, legumes or forage shrubs recommended for the locality by the California Experiment Station or Extension Service and approved by the State committee: *Provided*, Where annual varieties are approved and seeded, the rate of payment shall be 10 cents per pound of seed sown not to exceed \$1 per acre.

Good seed of high germination and purity, free from weed seeds, shall be used. New seeding of perennials shall be adequately protected after seeding. Complete information regarding seeding dates, rates, approved varieties and methods of protection shall be supplied by the county committee.

The operator must present conclusive evidence of the amount, kind, and quality of grass, legume or shrub seed used in performance under this practice.

EROSION AND RUN-OFF CONTROL

All soil-erosion and water-conservation measures developed for payment shall be solely for the purpose of conserving moisture and retarding soil erosion on range land. All erosion-control measures shall be staked out by a competent person prior to institution.

Practice (d)—Contour listing, furrowing, or subsoiling.—2.5 cents per 100 linear feet for listing, furrowing, or subsoiling range land, including mountain meadow land, on the contour. Written prior approval must be secured from the county committee and will be based on soil types and ground cover in accordance with approved specifications supplied the operator at the time of approval. Payment will not be made for this practice on any land on which payment has been made previously for a similar practice.

Practice (f) (1)—Spreader dams.—15 cents per cubic yard of material moved in the construction of earthen dams built on intermittent streams. Dams in excess of 4 feet in height shall be built to the same specifications as are applicable for practice (g), Earthen tanks and reservoirs, with respect to top width, freeboard and side slopes; in addition, they may be supplemented with smaller diversion dams or dikes extending from either one or both ends of the dam, if necessitated by existing topography.

Smaller spreader dams or dikes may be used either individually or in combination with larger spreader dams. Spreader dams will not be necessary on small watersheds where dikes can divert the water. Small dams or dikes shall have minimum side slopes of 2 to 1. The crown shall be not less than 1 foot wide. Sufficient openings should be made through the dikes according to topographic features to allow for uniform spreading of diverted water. The opening shall be protected by masonry, rock riprap, or sodding.

Under no circumstances shall payment be made for performance of this practice unless the diverted water is spread over the area affected and its return to the flood channel is retarded sufficiently to prevent further erosion.

Practice (f) (2)—Spreader terraces.—50 cents per 100 linear feet. Spreader terraces or diversion ditches for any purpose other than spreading of flood water will not qualify for payment. Ditches may be used to carry diverted water from a diversion point to the area over which the water is to be spread. The ditch should be designed for nonerosive velocities and the grade used should ordinarily not exceed 4 to 5 inches per 100 feet of length. Ditches shall have a cross-section measurement of not less than 5 square feet at the point of diversion, and 2 square feet at the discharge end. The ditch shall have ample capacity to carry the diverted water and shall have an adequate outlet at the discharge end. Openings made along the length of the ditch, where the density of natural sod is not sufficient to spread water without erosion, shall be protected.

STOCK WATER DEVELOPMENT

Any practice under water development performed for payment shall supply ample water for the number of livestock using the adjoining range during its period of grazing and shall be solely to bring about such distribution of livestock on the range as will con-

serve and restore the vegetative cover thereof, but shall not be used to impound water for irrigating purposes on cropland or orchard land. Existing dams may be enlarged where the project has prior approval of the State committee based on the recommendation of the county committee, which must show that the dam is properly located, its enlargement is necessary to make permanent water available, and the yardage in place as well as the yardage in the proposed enlargement.

Any development of stock water on a ranching unit within a reasonable distance of any other watering place which already provides adequate water to livestock using the adjoining range shall not be approved.

Practice (g)—Earthen tanks and reservoirs.—15 cents per cubic yard of material moved not in excess of 5,000 cubic yards, and 10 cents per cubic yard of material moved in excess of 5,000 cubic yards, for each tank or reservoir. For excavating earthen tanks or for constructing reservoirs with spillways adequate to prevent dams from washing out, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock.

This practice shall not be approved on permanently running streams and shall be located, when possible, to take advantage of natural spillway facilities, protection from wave action and minimum fill requirements to achieve satisfactory reservoir capacity. Sites should not be approved in light sandy soils, or in porous formations incapable of impounding water. Payment will not be made for building dams with a fill more than 12 feet in height unless the construction and specification therefor are approved in writing by the State committee prior to institution.

Spillways shall be protected and have such cross-sectional area as is specified by the county committee: *Provided*, For drainage areas in excess of 400 acres, the spillway shall not be less than 15 feet wide and shall have a cross section not less than 45 square feet, and for drainages of less than 400 acres, the spillway cross section shall not be less than 30 square feet. At least 10 square feet shall be added to the cross section of the spillway for each additional square mile or fraction thereof of drainage area above the structure.

Sites for all dams shall be surveyed by a competent person, who will stake off the dams and prepare a design of the proposed dam. Prior approval by the county committee shall be based upon such information and shall be made in writing. The operator shall be supplied with detailed specifications approved by the State committee.

Where an off-channel reservoir site or a natural storage basin is available, but the drainage area does not produce adequate run-off to provide permanent stock water, a diversion channel from another drainage shall qualify for payment under this practice: *Provided*, Such channel is constructed on a nonerosive grade and there is no possibility of its use for irrigation. Payment shall be made for excavated cross section not in excess of 3 square feet.

Where the construction of a dam is not necessary to impound water and the topography of the land makes it possible to concentrate water in a pit or earthen tank for livestock and specifications for a dam and spillway are not applicable, payment will be made for excavating a pit or earthen tank.

Practice (h)—Concrete or rubble masonry dams.—\$6 per cubic yard of concrete or rubble masonry. For constructing concrete or rubble masonry dams in rough or broken areas (where earthen dams or reservoirs are impracticable and where there is no possibility of using the dam for irrigation) for the purpose of providing water for range livestock.

The dams shall be located on a firm foundation that will insure stable support for the structures under all conditions. The location shall be such as to take advantage of minimum size requirements for structures and, at the same time, give a minimum reservoir depth of 5 feet. All proposed dams must be constructed at sites and in accordance with specifications approved in writing by the State committee prior to institution.

Practice (i) (1)—Wells.—\$2 per linear foot for drilling or digging wells with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. Payment will not be made

for a well developed at any ranch headquarters. Any well developed for payment shall supply ample water for the number of livestock using the adjoining range during the grazing period and shall be solely for the purpose of bringing about such an improved distribution of stock on such range as will conserve and restore the vegetative cover thereof. A dry hole shall not qualify. A mechanical lifting device other than a hand pump shall be installed and in operation at the time of inspection. An existing well may be deepened to provide an additional supply of water adequate for the number of livestock on the adjacent range; but **under no circumstances** shall such performance be approved before measurements showing the depth of the existing well have been made and recorded with the county committee.

No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice. An artesian well shall not qualify under this practice.

Practice (i) (2)—Wells.—\$1 per linear foot for drilling wells with casing less than 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of providing water for range livestock, provided a windmill or power pump is installed and the water is conveyed to a tank or storage reservoir. An artesian well with casing less than 4 inches in diameter will qualify for payment, provided adequate stock water is made available during the grazing season and the water is conveyed to a tank or trough. Payment will not be made for a well developed at any ranch headquarters. The same specifications as for a well with 4-inch casing will apply, with the exception that no payment will be made for a well other than artesian well under this practice if casing less than 2 inches is installed. An artesian well equipped with a cut-off device, when constructed according to specifications, will be approved, but a mechanical lifting device will not be required. No payment will be made for a tank or storage reservoir constructed in connection with this practice.

Development of Natural Watering Places

Practice (j) (1)—Excavation in soil or gravel.—30 cents per cubic foot in soil or gravel for excavation of source, provided the minimum payment will be \$20, and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development. For developing springs or seeps (for the purpose of providing water for range livestock), provided the source is protected from trampling, and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided; and provided further that the total cost of development is not less than \$20.

Practice (j) (2)—Excavation in rock.—50 cents per cubic foot in rock for excavation of source, provided the minimum payment will be \$20, and the maximum payment \$100 for any single development. For developing springs or seeps (for the purpose of providing water for range livestock), provided the source is protected from trampling, and at least 20 cubic feet of available water storage is provided; and provided further that the total cost of development is not less than \$20.

Elimination of Destructive Plants

Practice (q)—St. Johnswort eradication.—\$2 per acre for medium infestation. Payment cannot be made under both practices (q) and (s) on the same land. This practice shall be approved only on tracts where the density of the St. Johnswort is such in the opinion of the county committee and the Agricultural Commissioner as to justify the payment available.

Elimination of the plant shall be accomplished by clean cultivation, grubbing below the ground surface deep enough to destroy the crown, or by chemical treatment.

Payment shall not be made if seed is allowed to mature in 1940 on the treated area or where eradication of 90 percent of the established plants is not accomplished.

Practice (s)—Destruction of noxious weeds and brush by mowing.—25 cents per acre. Payment cannot be made under both practices (q) and (s) on the same land. This practice may be approved on acreage infested with St. Johnswort where it is impossible to complete eradication under practice (q) prior to seed formation, but shall not be approved on ranching units as a method of elimination of this plant where practice (q) is not being carried out.

Payment will not be made if the plants mowed are used for hay or sold for any purpose. Payment will not be made for mowing a greater number of times

than the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, finds it necessary for destruction of the plant.

Performance under this practice shall qualify only when completed prior to seed maturity and the plants shall be clipped low enough to destroy all bloom or seed.

Fire Guards

Practice (t)—Fire guards.—5 cents per 100 linear feet, for the establishment on range land of fire guards not less than 10 feet in width by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil. Payment will not be made if any fire guard is used in connection with controlled burning within the ranching unit.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

(a) **Acreage and grazing capacity.**—The range-building allowance shall be 2 cents per acre of range land in the ranching unit plus \$1 times the grazing capacity of the range land. The grazing capacity item shall not be calculated on more than one animal unit for each 10 acres of range land in the ranching unit, and the acreage item shall not be calculated on more than 60 acres for each animal unit of grazing capacity established for the ranching unit. The amount computed under this paragraph shall not be less than 10 cents times the number of such acres or 640 acres, whichever is smaller.

(b) **Mountain meadow land.**—In addition, the range-building allowance shall include 35 cents times the number of acres classified as mountain meadow land in the ranching unit in the counties of Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Payments under the 1940 Range Conservation Program shall be made only on those ranches with respect to which the county committee certifies that good range-management practices have been carried out during 1940 and only for such practices as are needed on the ranch to promote conservation and good range management.

Payment for range-building practices shall not exceed the range-building allowance computed for the ranch and shall be made for any practice only when performed in accordance with approved specifications.

No payment will be made where one-half or more of the total cost of a practice is contributed by a State or Federal agency; if less than one-half of such cost is contributed by a State or Federal agency, payment at one-half the approved rate may be made.

All or any part of the payment for performance of range-building practices may be withheld if the applicant has employed any scheme or device that will deprive another person of a share of the payment to which he would have been entitled had the 1939 leasing arrangements been in effect, or if any practice has been adopted which defeats the purpose of this or any previous range programs, or if the forage, tree growth, or watershed has been injured by overgrazing in 1940 on any range land under the control of the operator.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Range program provisions similar to those for agricultural conservation program.—Provisions of the range program with respect to claims, assignments, time of filing applications, increase in

small payments, \$10,000 limitations, deductions for administrative expenses, appeals, availability of funds, and applicability are similar to such provisions in Part I of this handbook.

Establishment of grazing capacities.—The grazing capacity of each ranch for which Form WR-415 is executed, which form must be filed in the county office before May 1, 1940, will be determined by a competent range examiner.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Complete information may be obtained from the county office of the county agricultural conservation association regarding payments, appeals, range-building practices, and other details of the program.

N. E. DODD,
Director, Western Division.



